

TERMS.
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The Slave Power, No. XII.
WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH IT?
The Fifth Chapter of the Constitution of Massachusetts, in its second section, declares as follows:

"Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislators and magistrates, in all future periods in this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and science, to encourage and sustain the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people."
Massachusetts established her Constitution in 1780, when she was, to all intents and purposes, a sovereign State. While her people were thus under her own government alone, she was of opinion that she could have no security for their rights and liberties, any longer than they should be intelligent and virtuous. What was true for her then, is true for her now.—What was true for her, was, and is, equally true for her sister States. None of them can have any security for their rights and liberties under the rule of an ignorant and vicious population.

Yet such a rule the slave power unavoidably creates, and the slave power having obtained the ascendancy in our government, under such a rule do we at present live. Does that not concern the North? Has it no concern with the character and competency of those who govern it? If the slave power had not obtained the usurped ascendancy which it now wields, still, has the North no concern about the character and competency of those who, by the Constitution, share with it the functions of government, and are to vote on questions the most material to its welfare? Of the thirteen original States, Virginia, with a population of the four most northerly, in 1840, was 1,441,081, and the number of white persons in, over twenty years of age, who could neither read nor write, was 7,530, or less than one in 191. The free population of the four southern old States, was 1,976,220, and the number of free white persons, over twenty years of age, who could neither read nor write, was 106,738, or one in less than twelve.—Massachusetts had 4,448 of this ignorant class, most of whom in the few towns where foreign emigrants collected, were, with a total of free inhabitants only fifty-three thousand larger, had 38,787. In New Hampshire, the proportion of persons unable to read and write to the whole free population, was as one to more than three hundred, in South Carolina and Georgia about as one to thirteen. In Connecticut, one in 590 could neither read nor write; in North Carolina, more than one in nine. These are the facts, supposing the census to have been correctly taken in these particulars; but considering the auspices under which it was made, and the class of errors which vitiate it, of which we gave rather striking specimens the other day, it is to be presumed that the representations, alarming as it is, is altogether more favorable to the slave States than the truth would warrant.

The case could not be otherwise. In slave States there can be no system of universal public instruction for the free. It is not the interest of the large proprietors to elevate the character of their poor neighbors, for the consequence would be a statement of their own importance and political power. But waiting upon the division of estates is such as to put the arrangement out of the question. In New England, the people in moderate circumstances are every where, covering the face of the country, so that a school-house is brought within convenient distance of every man's hearth; while in Virginia, if a poor man could get schooling for his child on the other side of the next plantation, it would take him the whole day to go and come. The thing is impossible.

We have not the statistics necessary to show the relative provision made for religious instruction in Free and Slave States respectively. They would no doubt give a similar result. In New England, the traveler is never out of sight of the spires of churches, betokening that every New England family is brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. In Virginia, still older than New England, and in the Carolinas, not much less ancient, out of the cities one travels distant miles without once seeing that cheering token of civilized humanity; and when, every now and then, it is met with, it is wretched, tumble-down, and indicates scarcely less painfully the degree of importance attached to the use to which it is devoted. Of a fine day the women and children may make a journey from some "Swallow Barn" to some distant church in the woods to say their prayers and get a word of exhortation from some transient preacher, but neighborhoods, where the institutions of the Gospel may be regularly supported, and where from Sabbath to Sabbath men may meet to recognize their mutual relation under the roof of the common parent, and learn the lessons which may make them mutually helpful during the week, such neighborhoods, in a region cut up into large properties for slave cultivation, must needs be few and far between.

We are not going to write a chapter on the morality of the free people of slave countries. But what is to be expected of a population, of which a considerable part is brought up without acquaintance with the very elements of knowledge, and a much larger, with extremely limited opportunities for religious instruction; among whom the rich, living on the compelled labor of others, are accustomed to the exercise of force, and having no regular occupation to

task and balance their minds, are the more accessible to every noxious excitement; and the poor, unfurnished with mental resources, and seeing laborer's accounts dishonored, are robbed of that self-respect which is the guardian of all the virtues, and confined for their enjoyments to the gross range of physical indulgence? What is to be expected of the slave-master in his relations, when, according to the slaveholder, Mr. Jefferson, "the whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the boisterous passions, the child looks on; catches the lineaments of wrath; gives loose to the worst of passions, and thus nursed and educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities?" What is to be expected, but what we read of, duels, assassinations, street broils, lynch law, and so on? Such proceedings as burning negroes would have hardly been expected, even in this State of things; but here reasonable expectation is surpassed, and they do occur.

We of the North know nothing of these things, except so much as the newspapers on the spot see fit to tell us, but these convey interesting information enough concerning the culture and moderation of the fellow-citizens under whose sway we live.—We have before us a small collection of anecdotes of brutality from such papers, embracing a period of three years. Their details would make a book, which we have no thought of doing. Sometimes they generalize the facts. "Why," says a Mobile paper, "do we hear of stabbings and shootings almost daily in some part or other of our State?" "Almost every exchange paper that reaches us," says a Mississippi Journal, "contains some inhuman and revolting case of murder, or death by violence." "The New Orleans Bee thinks that 'if crime increases as it will, it will soon become the most powerful agent in destroying life.'" and Judge Canonge of the same city, said from the bench, "without some powerful and certain remedy, our streets will become buteries overflowing with the blood of our citizens." It is this state of society from which legislators come, and bring their accomplishments and habits with them. So the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Arkansas, not very long ago, settled a question of order by stabbing a member mortally with a bowie knife, on the floor of the House. So Mr. Campbell and Mr. Maury of Tennessee, and in the same month Mr. Bell and Mr. Turney of the same State, fought at fistfists at Washington in the Hall where they sat as representatives. So Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, and Mr. Wise of Virginia, went armed with pistols and dirks into a Committee-room of Congress, and threatened to kill a witness while giving his evidence. So Mr. Senator McDuffie of South Carolina, and Colonel Cumming of Georgia, worried and scandalized the decent part of the nation, season after season, with a publication of their successive plans for putting an end to each other;—a thing which, after all, they contrived not to effect.

Such would not be the Representatives of an enlightened and self-respecting constituency. What has the North to do with slavery? As much as it has to do with good government, as much as it has to do with the difference between being governed by enlightened and orderly, or by ignorant, lawless and vicious fellow-citizens.

French Pulpit Orators.
SAURIN, (a Protestant preacher), is described as having a strong, clear and harmonious voice. He possessed two oratorical artifices—using that term in the best sense—namely, that of beginning his discourses in a low and subdued tone, and that of pausing at the end of sentences to observe the effect upon his hearers. He went from pure feeling, in addressing the wicked.—This we could easily imagine from examining the appeals in his published discourses; but they would not at all suggest the description given of him by one who heard him. "His preaching resembles a plentiful shower of dew, softly and imperceptibly insinuating itself into the minds of his numerous hearers, as the dew into the pores of plants, till the whole church was dissolved, and all in tears under his sermons." In almost all his productions he displays great metaphysical subtlety, which one would not suppose to flow in so soft a method. Here too, in fact, is discernible his greatest fault, for he appears to raise difficulties in order to solve them. In the general course of his argumentation there is an air of vivacity and glowing energy, and in his appeals, ardor, pungency and force. His mode of winding up a discourse by reiterations and amplifications of a portion of the text, or some one prominent idea, is powerfully impressive.

BOSSETT, though eminent, is worthy of more admiration as an acute controversialist and sagacious historian, than a pulpit orator. He has indeed many noble passages which show that he had great strength of opinion, and but for his prejudices and addled spirit would have been of much higher rank. He abounds in exclamation, metaphors, and flowery flattery to the great.

We are tired in him and other French Eulogists of "Grande Reine," "Augusta Monarque," and other offensive particularities introduced in celebrating the Virgin Mary, the Apostles and Saints. But with all these extravagances, there is much force and grandeur; and though he often descends to the very ground, he must not be denied the distinguished epithet of the "Eagle of Mexico."

BORDEN, has by some critics, been assigned a far more eminent place in the temple of fame than Bossuet; not only because he is much freer, and, indeed, almost entirely free from the faults to which we have just adverted, but on account of the solidity and earnestness of his reasonings, the beauty of his arrangements, and the novelty of his thoughts. He displays great resources of mind, has much of point and power, and sounds with great effect the note of alarm. But notwithstanding his fertility, the eloquence and energy of Bossuet at times render it difficult, in adjudicating their respective merits, to assign to either a very extraordinary superiority.

In speaking of MASSILLON, we hazard little by saying that he was the prince of French preachers, and as in writing, so in the character of his pulpit discourses, he must be regarded as approaching nearer than any other in resemblance to Robert Hall. They appear to have been similar in their methods as preachers, and there are strong analogies in the compositions.—

The entire description of Massillon by Dr. A. LeMaitre on his admission into the Royal Academy of Paris, might with little alteration be applied to Hall. He attracted and edified all classes of men, for although he commonly spoke in a language clear from its philosophical accuracy and reasoning, and in the highest degree both refined and elegant, he spoke to the heart, and united paths with sublimity, and his character for benevolence and pastoral fidelity, was as bright as his genius.—*North British Review.*

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.
The following table of quotations is copied from Wilmer and Smith's European Times, under date of July 24th:

Current prices, July 24th, with those of 1845 and 1846.			
Bowed ordinary,	4 44	3 44	4 44
middling,	4 44	4 44	4 44
fair,	4 44	4 44	4 44
good fair,	5 04	4 44	5 04
good, the best,	5 04	4 44	5 04
Orleans & Mobile old,	4 44	3 44	4 44
middling,	4 44	4 44	4 44
fair,	5 04	4 44	5 04
good fair,	5 04	4 44	5 04
good, the best,	5 04	4 44	5 04
choice gulf in b's,	6 14	7 08	7 08

Liverpool, July 25th to 26th.—The total amount of sales amounted to 28,500 bales. Taken on speculation to date, 163,800 bales. Do. same period of 1845, 409,225 " 1846, 409,225 "

Consumption from Jan. 1st to July 24th, 877,580 bales. Exports same time, 14,663 " Imports same time, 845,900 " Estimated stocks, July 29, 799,280 "

Consumption from Jan. 1st to July 24th, 957,550 bales. Exports same time, 38,885 " Imports same time, 1,861,600 " Estimated stocks, July 29, 1,038,600 "

Cotton and its Consumption.

A correspondent of the Washington Union furnishes some interesting statistics and estimates in relation to the prices of cotton, the future growth and consumption, and other points connected with our great staple. He thinks that the increased consumption of cotton in future years, will be influenced by two causes more than any others,—namely the extension of civilization, and the increase of population. In time of continued peace between the most advanced nations, those causes will continue in most active operation. Among civilized nations the consumption of cotton goods greatly varies. In France, it is estimated that each person consumes \$4 worth of cotton goods per year. In England, from \$5 to \$8; in Turkey, and some other warmer climates open to European trade, the consumption is estimated at only 2 lbs. of raw cotton, converted into cotton manufactures, per head. In England, France, Prussia, Austria, and the United States, the raw cotton consumed is said to be from 8 to 10 lbs. per head. Take the 2 lbs. per head—the consumptive capacity of Turkey—as the standard, we shall find the following result, when applied to the population of Great Britain, China, and European possessions in Asia:

The population of China is estimated at	420,000,000
British possessions in India, 112,688,132	
Other European possessions in India, 9,000,000	
37,956,132	

The population, multiplied by 2 lbs. of cotton to each, will give a total of 940,000,264 lbs. This sum, divided by 400 lbs. to the bale, will give 1,624,770 bales. It is estimated that about 600,000 bales are produced and consumed in China and the European possessions in India. This would leave 1,024,770 bales made into goods, to be supplied from the spindles and looms of Europe and America. The domestic manufacture of cotton goods has been steadily going forward by more advanced countries. As far back as 1837, the export of cotton goods to India, from Great Britain, amounted to about ten millions of dollars in value; while the export of cotton from thence, with that from the Mauritius, to all parts of Europe, did not amount to so much in value by five or six millions. Some years since, India exported a greater amount of cotton goods than she received from abroad by eight or ten millions. As the consumptive capacity of China and the European possessions in India, in the present state of trade and intercourse, is greatly over-estimated at 2 lbs. of raw cotton per head, and as the average, probably, does not exceed much, if any, over 1 lb., including manure, the facts show that a vast increase is to be attained to reach 1,624,770 bales for the consumption of the population embraced in China and European India, which will continue to augment in its demand for cotton goods as civilization and trade extends over those vast countries, exclusive of the Russian and other divisions of Asia. If the population of the world be put down at nine hundred millions of souls (it being variously estimated at from eight to nine hundred millions), and supposing all nations were sufficiently advanced to consume 2 lbs. of cotton, on an average, per head, the total consumption would amount to 1,800,000,000 lbs., which, estimating 400 lbs. to the bale, would give a consumption equal to 4,500,000 bales per annum. It is believed that the present quantity grown in all parts of the world does not exceed 3,500,000 bales. This leaves a margin for an increase of consumption equal to 1,000,000 of bales to make it equal to 2 lbs. per head for the world.

He remarks, further, that all increase of civilized Europeans or their descendants, whether in America or their colonies, adds from 8 to 12 lbs. of raw cotton for every additional member of the same. Should the day ever arrive when the present nine hundred millions of inhabitants of the earth can be sufficiently advanced to consume, say only 4 lbs. per head, the production would then have to reach nine millions of bales to meet it, and if 8 lbs. per head, it would have to reach eighteen millions of bales. When we consider that it is only thirty of country, varying from about 30 to 35 degrees on either side of the equator, which can be employed in the growth of cotton, and that much the largest increase of population in the human family is taking place in the higher and healthier latitudes, where cotton cannot be grown as a staple, combined with the new purposes to which its manufacture and consumption is continually applied, it becomes apparent that the cultivation of this staple must continue as permanently and necessarily a pur-

suit of mankind as the production of iron or salt. Its increased consumption and growth will depend much upon the preservation of peace and the extension of civilization. The North American Indians, in proportion to population, are increasing their consumption of cotton goods, and at the present time, probably, equal that of the Turks, of 2 lbs. per head, especially with those tribes with whom the United States have treaties.

He adds that the Chinese manufactured cotton goods in the sixteenth century, and that 5,000 bales of cotton were imported into the United States, then colonies, in 1770. The views here quoted are interesting as well as important. They are especially calculated to arrest the attention of planters and manufacturers.

Wheat and Flax—Flax Culture—New Dressing Machine—Farmers' Library—Flax Culture in Ireland.
FALLS NIAGARA, July 31, 1846.

I saw on Mr. Sherwood's farm what may be common in this State, but was new to me. It may be worthy of mention under the circumstances. His wheat had been winter killed and thrown out, so that many spaces were bare, and would have been left to grow up in foul grass and weeds. To these he had entertained an inveterate antipathy, and carries on against them a deadly warfare. The expedient he fell upon in this case was to sow over the whole field in flax. That effectively filled up all vacant spaces, and kept down all noxious growth. He says the flax-seed and wheat may be gotten out together, and easily separated in the common process of cleaning. As for the flax in this country, I understand, to throw that away. There is something remarkable in the statistics of this article. From the 46,089 acres in flax in New York the average product in 1844 was but 624 pounds per acre, while it has been shown that an acre may be made to produce from 350 to 500 pounds. Is there any thing worse than this in southern husbandry? How much is thrown away and lost of the lint from the dearness of labor in handling and perhaps want of knowledge, or of labor-saving machinery in the preparation for market, it is impossible to say. The gist, by-the-by, a valuable paper in the August number of your "Farmers' Library" on the subject of flax culture generally, and the preparation of it for manufacture, with an interesting tabular statement from a work on the Industry of the Rhine. It is there stated by the author, Mr. Banfield, that a machine of simple construction, and demanding little outlay, has been invented by Mr. Kuthe of Lippe-Detmold, which affords a gain of fifty per cent., which he says "as in the case of the Threshing Machine, is of no importance on a single morgen, (about three quarters of an acre,) but on 500 morgens the saving amounts to no less than \$3000. One of these machines dressing flax for toll, for a whole neighborhood, might prove profitable to the proprietor and a great convenience to the public.

Flax has the reputation among agriculturists of being a great exhauster; and so it may be when cultivated exclusively for the seed. The seed is sold off the land, and the rest thrown away. You may serve some of the country readers of your Weekly paper, by giving place to the following from the number of the *Farmers' Library* for this month, a work, by-the-by, which ought to be read and studied for amusement and instruction, by every young man in America, who expects ever to be a cultivator of the soil, or who feels interested in American Agriculture, whatever may be his position or profession. You will find the extract to which I refer in the August number, pages 68 and 69.

"Dr. Kane said that he felt great pleasure in reading to Mr. Blacker's request that he should endeavor to explain to the Farmers present the principles upon which the employment of the flax seed in the soil, as a manure, is proposed. It is really very simple; and I felt satisfied that, in that neighborhood, where so much activity and intelligence were applied to the improvement of Agriculture, it only required that the reasonableness of any practice should be shown, in order that its adoption in practice might be secured. Every Farmer present was aware that crops exhausted the soil; that the plants take out of the ground a number of materials, and that it is necessary to restore a similar material to the ground, in order to keep up its fertility; therefore the manure which the Farmer puts in with or before his seed is, in a degree, the raw material of which the crop is to be made. It is just as much a part of the plant as the seed itself. When a Farmer sows and sends away his grown crop, to be used for food, as in the case of Wheat, or Oats, or Potatoes, he thereby sends away and sells the essence of the manure which he had put into the ground; and, as he has thus paid for the manure, when it is exhausted, he must put in as much more for the next crop, which is to be dealt with in the same way.

Now, in the case of Flax, there is the important peculiarity that it is not eaten; and hence does not return to the land any manure of the ordinary way, while it takes out of the soil just the same materials as Oats or Potatoes; so that it is really a very exhausting crop; if we only look to the growing of it. But the Flax crop differs from other crops in this—that the value of Oats or Potatoes, and all food crops, depends on what they take out of the ground; while the valuable part of the Flax is the fine fibre, or thread, which has taken nothing out of the ground. If you burn away a bundle of flax-stalk, it will leave behind a large quantity of white ashes, which consists of the different substances which the plant took out of the ground; but if you burn away a bundle of well-dressed Flax, it will leave no ashes. Now, what has become of the ashes? They have evidently been carried off with the waste parts of the plant in the steeping and dressing. They are thrown away; and yet they are materials of which the plant had robbed the soil, and which should be given back to the soil, in order to keep up its fertility. To the practical farmer it is, therefore, of the greatest importance to recollect this principle—that the fibre of the flax is not the substance which is formed by the exhaustion of the soil, but that the materials which the plant takes out of the soil are all found in the steep-water and the chaff; and that, if these be returned to the soil, they will restore its fertility, and that thus the Flax crop may be rendered

one of the least injurious to the ground, and most remunerative to the Farmer. I am aware that there are many persons here ready to speak as to the practical use of Flax steep-water as a manure. I shall, therefore, rest satisfied with having stated the principle on which it rests. The Flax crop can be rendered little or not at all exhausting, by a proper use of its residues as manure; but it must be recollected that, unless these residues be thus consumed, the Flax crop is one of the most severe the land can have, and that the loss of substances to the soil is actually greater than with a Corn or Potato crop."

In 1840 there were in the United States but 1,628 persons in any way employed in Flax husbandry—capital invested but \$208,087. Eighteen States are put down in the Census blank. Query. Is not here an opening for enterprise and for diversifying some of the labor and ingenuity of the country from Cotton and Grain, already produced in ruinous excess? The subject is at least worthy of inquiry, as is every thing which may diversify agricultural employments, rendering, each one, thereby, more profitable.

As much better as this whole subject is understood in Ireland than in this country, yet even there, not satisfied with the great improvements which have been realized by the establishment of a "Flax Improvement Society," at one of the most recent meetings of that very Society it is stated that

"The assistant agriculturists, lately appointed, were called in and examined, with a view to the selection of some from among them, to be sent to Belgium for the purpose of obtaining information. Mr. John Hagan, of near Hillsborough, County of Down; Mr. James McAree, of Tynan, County Armagh; and Mr. Wm. James O'Hara, of Broughshane, County Antrim, were selected, and will proceed to the Continent in the latter end of June, where they will meet the Secretary, and be placed in the districts most celebrated for the culture of Flax. They will have time, before the crop is ready for pulling, in Ireland, to witness the operations of pulling, rippling, steeping and grasping, on the Flemish plan, as well as the watering of last year's crop, saved on the *Courtauld method*, and the pulling and stacking of this year's crop on the same system. The sum of £10 each was allotted for their travelling expenses."

Is American enterprise to be proverbial throughout the world in everything except in Agriculture? X.

Durability of Timber in a Wet State.
"In digging away the foundation of old Savoy Palace, London, which was built six hundred and fifty years ago, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech, and chestnut, were found in a perfect state of soundness, as also was the planking which covered the pile heads."

This paragraph is taken from an English paper. The cedar swamps of Cape May afford even more remarkable proofs of the durability of timber in a wet state.

On the north side of Maurice River Creek, the meadows and cedar swamps, as far as the last land, are filled with buried cedar, to an unknown depth. In 1814 or 1815, an attempt was made to sink a well-curb near Dennis Creek Landing, but, after encountering much difficulty in cutting through a number of logs, the workmen were at last compelled to give up the attempt by finding, at the depth of twenty feet, a compact mass of cedar logs.

It is a constant business near Dennis Creek to "mine cedar shingles." This is done by probing the soft mud of the swamps with poles, for the purpose of discovering buried cedar timber; and when a log is found the mud is cleared off, the log cut up into proper lengths with a long one-handed saw, and these lengths split up into shingles, and carried out of the swamp ready for sale. This kind of work gives constant employment to a large number of hands. The trees found are from four to five feet in diameter; they lie in every possible position, and some of them seem to have been buried for many centuries. Thus, stumps of which have grown to a great age, and which have been decaying a century, are found standing in the place in which they grew, while the trunks of very aged cedars are lying horizontally under their roots. One of these instances is thus described to us in a manuscript from Dr. Bresley, of Dennis Creek, who has himself "mined" many thousand cedar shingles, and is now engaged in the business:

"I have in my mine a cedar some two and a half feet over, under a large cedar stump six feet in diameter. Upon counting the annual growths of the stump, I found there were thirty of them in an inch; so that there were 1,080 in the three feet from the centre to the outside of the tree. The stump must have been 1080 years in growing. 'Tis all appearance, the tree is so old, it belonged to the world long before centuries; for after a stump in these meadows decays down to the wet, there is no more decay,—none, at least, that is perceptible. Now, we have 1080 years for the growth of the stump, and 500 for its decay, and 500 for the growth of the tree under it; for this must have grown and fallen before the tree to which the stump belonged sprouted. We are thus carried back for the term of perhaps 2,000 years, of which 1,500 are determined, beyond question, by the growth of the trees."

The better opinion is, that these trees have gradually sunk through the soft mud of the swamps, after having attained their growth and fallen. Many, however, have decayed in their erect position, for the swamps are full of stumps standing as they grew.

Within a short distance of the mouth of Dennis Creek, and about three miles from any growing timber, can be seen at low water, in the bed of the stream, numerous cedar and pine stumps, about six feet below the surface of the meadow, with the bark still adhering to some, when the mud is removed. As one passes up the creek a few miles the stumps approach the surface, and near the edge of the live swamps they become very numerous.—*Trenton Gazette.*

DRESS OF MEXICAN WOMEN.—Gowns are not known. A chemise with short sleeves and a short petticoat, with the *rebozo* for the head, and sometimes folded over the bosom, is their entire outfit. It is frequently to be seen the noble Castilian rolling from his wife's appearance would teach you to expect nothing but the harsh details of their aborigines. Many of them are darker than the Indians, and African blood is plainly marked.—*Boston Post.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—*Reproduction of the Potato.*—The Newark Advertiser says that the Rev. N. S. Smith, of the city of New York, has discovered a method of raising excellent potatoes from the seeds of the plant. About four years ago he planted the seeds of an ordinary plant, and obtained potatoes about the size of a pea. These he planted the next year, with the seeds from their plants, and had yielded potatoes of an increased size. Again, the third year, he planted the second year's potatoes and their seeds, and had the pleasure of gathering potatoes large enough for the table, of the finest flavor and texture, and of the best quality. He has not yet planted alongside of those having the disease. He finds that the potato raised from the seeds, instead of the roots, is as hard and good in the spring as when dug from the drill.

A letter from Rome, of July 26, says: "A picture of Michael Angelo, and another of Raphael, have just been discovered here—the first representing the placing of Christ in the tomb, and the other the portrait of the celebrated Cardinal del Monte, similar to the fresco in the Vatican. Both works were purchased amongst a number of old, valueless pictures, one by Mr. McCall, a young Scotch painter, and the other by M. Cardeni, a broker."

CHARITY.—How noiselessly the snow comes down! You may see it, feel it, but never hear it. Such is true charity.

Establishment on the northwest coast of Borneo, of the river of that name. They have obtained from the sovereign of the independent kingdom of Borneo the right to establish a station, destined to resemble their establishment at Singapore, and in a few years this settlement will be rising to as much importance as this prosperous city. It is known that, in 1819, Sir Thomas Raffles obtained permission to found a settlement in the Indian Archipelago, between the southeast coast of Malacca and the island of Sumatra. Now, at the end of twenty-seven years, this modest establishment has become the city of Singapore, containing 50,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are Europeans, and transacting every year business to the amount of one hundred and twenty millions. In truth, when we compare the progress of England with the want of enterprise of our Government, we feel indignant and almost ashamed.

The cultivation of rice has been attempted on the salt lands near the mouth of the River, and has met with perfect success. This cultivation, whilst yielding great produce, has the additional advantage of entirely freeing the land of the salt. This land is alluvial soil of the first quality, and is now made excellent for all kinds of productions. This year, three hundred hectares (a measure equal to two acres seventy-five square poles) have been turned to rice fields, and this example will be promptly followed. Thus, in the space of a few months, thanks to this fortunate attempt, the agriculture of France will have been enriched by a new product, and the lands of the Delta of the Rhone will have increased ten times their value.

There are now in Paris thirteen young men, natives of Senegal, who are receiving, at the expense of the French Government, the education which will enable them, on their return to Africa, to contribute to the civilization of their country. Seven of these young men are in boarding schools, three at the Lycee, and four in the military school, and the institutions of France have made in their behalf, by their diligence and good conduct. This fact is worth noting, as a proof that there is no nature upon which education may not exert an influence.

STAFF NAVIGATION OF THE PACIFIC.—A letter from Valparaiso mentions the arrival there, on the 19th of May, of the British steam-ship *Sampson*, Capt. Henderson, in eighty-eight days from Portsmouth. She stopped at Madeira for coals, and in the Straits of Magellan she sent men on shore to cut wood to supply her exhausted fuel. She remained at a Chilean settlement for several days. She proved an excellent sea-boat, both under steam and under sail, and ran frequently at the rate of twelve knots an hour. Capt. Henderson was of opinion that if he had replenished his supply of Rio Janeiro, he might have made the voyage from England to Valparaiso in thirty days. She encountered a succession of severe weather in the Straits of Magellan, which caused much delay, most of which she would have avoided had she been supplied with fuel. She was refitted at Valparaiso, and was going for Chile, the Admiral, who was on the coast of Mexico.—*Dis. Ad.*

MEMORABLE EVENTS IN OCTOBER.—Oct. 1, 1807, first saw a steamboat sailing on the Hudson. On that day, too, the Scotch attempted, in 1699, to form a commercial settlement on the isthmus of Darien, called Darien, and when a log is found the mud is cleared off, the log cut up into proper lengths with a long one-handed saw, and these lengths split up into shingles, and carried out of the swamp ready for sale. This kind of work gives constant employment to a large number of hands. The trees found are from four to five feet in diameter; they lie in every possible position, and some of them seem to have been buried for many centuries. Thus, stumps of which have grown to a great age, and which have been decaying a century, are found standing in the place in which they grew, while the trunks of very aged cedars are lying horizontally under their roots. One of these instances is thus described to us in a manuscript from Dr. Bresley, of Dennis Creek, who has himself "mined" many thousand cedar shingles, and is now engaged in the business:

"I have in my mine a cedar some two and a half feet over, under a large cedar stump six feet in diameter. Upon counting the annual growths of the stump, I found there were thirty of them in an inch; so that there were 1,080 in the three feet from the centre to the outside of the tree. The stump must have been 1080 years in growing. 'Tis all appearance, the tree is so old, it belonged to the world long before centuries; for after a stump in these meadows decays down to the wet, there is no more decay,—none, at least, that is perceptible. Now, we have 1080 years for the growth of the stump, and 500 for its decay, and 500 for the growth of the tree under it; for this must have grown and fallen before the tree to which the stump belonged sprouted. We are thus carried back for the term of perhaps 2,000 years, of which 1,500 are determined, beyond question, by the growth of the trees."

The better opinion is, that these trees have gradually sunk through the soft mud of the swamps, after having attained their growth and fallen. Many, however, have decayed in their erect position, for the swamps are full of stumps standing as they grew.

Within a short distance of the mouth of Dennis Creek, and about three miles from any growing timber, can be seen at low water, in the bed of the stream, numerous cedar and pine stumps, about six feet below the surface of the meadow, with the bark still adhering to some, when the mud is removed. As one passes up the creek a few miles the stumps approach the surface, and near the edge of the live swamps they become very numerous.—*Trenton Gazette.*

DRESS OF MEXICAN WOMEN.—Gowns are not known. A chemise with short sleeves and a short petticoat, with the *rebozo* for the head, and sometimes folded over the bosom, is their entire outfit. It is frequently to be seen the noble Castilian rolling from his wife's appearance would teach you to expect nothing but the harsh details of their aborigines. Many of them are darker than the Indians, and African blood is plainly marked.—*Boston Post.*

THE GOSSEBERRY CASE.—It may be recollected that, some time since, a little girl named Macdonald was taken up by a glaucous-headed Angus Cameron, of Garden Island, for plucking a goose-

berry from his garden while passing by, and that two Magistrates convicted her in a penalty for stealing. The little girl's father brought an action for damages against the parties at the present Assizes, and the case was tried before the Chief Justice charged in favor of the plaintiff. Among other things he stated, that it is so common a matter to pluck fruit when passing an orchard or garden, that a clergyman might have committed the fault of the girl, and not have thought he did wrong. The Jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, damages £60 10s. This is a very proper verdict, and may teach petty tyrants that they cannot oppress the weak and poor with impunity.

(Hamilton C. W. Journal.)

HAVES ORT.—Kissin' other people's wives is a hazardous business. We see by the Louisville papers that a Reverend gentleman there has been held to bail in \$500 for kissing the pretty wife of a young Frenchman, one of his tenants, when he went to receive his rent, and corresponded of the Boston Traveller, writing from Newburyport, gives another illustration as follows:

The Court of Common Pleas is now in session here. One case on the docket excites great interest among the good people of this vicinity. It is a case of violent assault, by a young married man, on a friend and neighbor, for kissing his wife.

A young gentleman of unexceptionable character, engaged in business, and a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Newburyport, gives another illustration as follows: The Court of Common Pleas is now in session here. One case on the docket excites great interest among the good people of this vicinity. It is a case of violent assault, by a young married man, on a friend and neighbor, for kissing his wife.

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When his assailants were interrupted by the timely arrival of a neighbor, who had been called by a number of the family, one of them was kneeling on the young

